



KETTERING
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL
REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1967



F. R. N. LYNCH, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

F. R. N. LYNCH, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Also holds the appointment of Medical Officer of Health for :—
Burton Latimer, Corby, Desborough and Rothwell Urban Districts.
Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer.

Secretary :

MISS M. W. LANGLEY

Surveyor and Public Health Inspector :

*CHARLES R. STARMER, F.F.S., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.A.

*FRANKLIN H. VALENTINE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.A.

*Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

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Telephone: Kettering 2473.

Public Health Department,
75 London Road,
KETTERING,
August, 1968.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Rural District Council of Kettering.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. GEORGE AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my seventh Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Rural District of Kettering.

The Corby New Town Boundary was extended by 1,500 acres as from April 1967. This area includes the village of Great Oakley which now no longer lies within the Rural District of Kettering.

Such notifiable Infectious Disease as has occurred is detailed on page 27. I have the distinct impression that the amount of serious Infectious Disease occurring in the District has shown a steady decline in recent years.

I am grateful to Dr. J. V. L. Farquhar, Medical Referee of the Crematorium, Kettering, who has kindly supplied me with the figures relating to cremations.

Included in my review of the year 1967 is the Report of Mr. C. R. Starmer.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the help that I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and I must also thank Miss Langley who has as usual helped me in the preparation of this Report.

I have the honour to be,

Your Obedient Servant,

F. R. N. LYNCH,
Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE FIVE YEAR PERIOD 1963 TO 1967

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Area of the Rural District (acres) ...	60,626	60,626	60,626	60,626	58,485
Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	11,720	11,770	11,860	12,020	12,030
Number of Live Births	168	187	199	196	188
Legitimate	159	173	189	179	172
Illegitimate	9	14	10	17	16
Birth rate per 1,000 population ...	14.33	15.89	16.78	16.31	15.63
Number of Still Births	5	2	2	2	10
Legitimate	4	2	2	1	10
Illegitimate	1	—	—	1	—
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births	28.90	10.58	9.95	10.10	50.51
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population	0.43	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.83
Number of Deaths	142	111	129	124	116
Death rate per 1,000 population ...	12.12	9.43	10.88	10.32	9.64
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Infant Deaths	6	4	1	2	7
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	35.71	21.39	5.03	10.20	37.23
Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	29.76	16.04	5.03	5.10	31.91
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births	57.80	26.45	14.93	15.15	70.71
Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	1	—	—	1	1
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1
Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms ...	18	29	26	24	24
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age	—	1	—	—	—
Deaths from Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—
Natural increase in population, i.e. Increase of Births over Deaths ...	26	76	70	72	72

SECTION A

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.3.67	60,626
							31.12.67	58,485
Census Population	...	<i>Year</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>				
		1951	6,208	5,870				12,078
		1961	5,773	5,809				11,582
		Decrease of 496 = 4.1%						
Population (Registrar General's mid-year estimate 1967)	...							12,030
Number of inhabited houses—1951	...	...	...	...				3,760
		1961	...	...	...			3,841
		1967	...	...	...	31.3.67		4,165
						31.12.67		4,208
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	31.3.67		£628,087
						31.12.67		£371,584
Sum represented by Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...			£1,500

The District is largely rural in character with increasingly popular residential areas in several of its thirty parishes. The density of population is 0.21 persons per acre, and the housing factor 2.86 persons per house.

Agriculture and ironstone quarrying are the largest industries, and the steel works at Corby, with its associated processes, provide employment for a considerable number of people from the Rural District. The percentage of unemployment in the Corby area was 2.6 and the Kettering area 2.3.

Extracts from Vital Statistics, 1967

Live Births						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	88	84	172
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	16
Totals						96	92	188
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population						...	...	15.63
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor 1.13)						...	...	17.66
Still Births						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	10
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Totals						4	6	10
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) ...						...	...	50.51
Deaths						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number registered all causes ...						63	53	116
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population						...	...	9.64
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 1.00)						...	...	9.64
Deaths from certain specified causes						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cardio-vascular disease (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	20	17	37
Malignant Neoplasms (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	13	11	24
Accidents and violence	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9
Deaths from Maternal Causes						—	—	—
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births ...						—	—	—
						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deaths of Infants (under 1 year)						4	3	7
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ...						...	...	37.23
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births						...	...	40.69
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births						...	...	—
						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deaths of Infants (under 4 weeks)						3	3	6
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ...						...	...	31.91

Classification of Causes of Death during 1967

						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	9	9	18
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	8	9	17
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	14	8	22
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	5	8	13
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
25.	Other disease of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	4	6	10
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Totals					...	63	53	116

Comments on Vital Statistics

1. **Population.**—The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of population 1967, was 12,030. This figure represents an increase in population of 10 since the mid-year estimate for 1966 was made.
2. **Births.**—There were 188 live births in 1967, which is a decrease of eight in the number of live births registered in the previous year. This gives a crude birth rate of 15.63 per 1,000 population. The corresponding rate for 1966 was 16.31. This rate standardised on the basis of the age and sex composition of the population, gives an adjusted rate of 17.66. The adjusted, or corrected birth rate is obtained by multiplying the crude rate by a figure known as the Comparability Factor. This factor is supplied by the Registrar General and its value for Kettering Rural District is 1.13. The adjusted birth rate of 17.66 compares with the rate of 18.43 for 1966 and the provisional crude rate for England and Wales of 17.2.
3. **Deaths.**—There were 116 deaths from all causes in 1967. The figure for last year was 124, and the corresponding crude death rates are 9.64 and 10.32 per 1,000 population. In this instance the Comparability Factor supplied by the Registrar General is unity for 1967. The standardised death rate is, therefore, represented by the same figure as the crude death rate. The current rate for England and Wales as a whole is reckoned by the Registrar General to be 11.2. The chief causes of death are Heart Disease, Cancer and Cerebral Apoplexy, in that order. Reference to page 9 will show that deaths classed to violence (33, 34 and 35) also constitute an important cause. There are nine deaths classed to this cause, showing an increase of four on the previous year.
4. **Disposal of the Dead.**—Of the 116 deaths during the year, 66 bodies were disposed of by cremation at Kettering Borough Crematorium, giving a percentage of 56.9.
5. **Infant Mortality.**—There were seven deaths of infants under one year of age. The infant mortality rate works out at 37.23 per 1,000 live births. The rate in 1966 was 10.20. The corresponding infant mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole is 18.3. The Neonatal rate, 31.91 per 1,000 live births, compares with 5.10 in 1966 and the National Rate of 12.5. I append details of the causes and other particulars concerning the deaths.

<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Cause of Death</i>
2 hours	M	Respiratory Insufficiency. Prematurity. Revealed Accidental Haemorrhage. (Autopsy).
12 hours	F	Neonatal Asphyxia. Congenital Heart Disease.
16 hours	M	Neonatal Atelectasis.
1 day	F	Prematurity.
1 week	F	Peritonitis. Gangrene of Stomach. Oesophageal Atresia necessitating gastrectomy.
12 days	M	Acute Bronchopneumonia. (Autopsy).
3 months	M	Bronchopneumonia. (Autopsy).

6. **Still Births.**—There were ten Still Births registered in the District; this gives a still birth rate of 50.51 per 1,000 total births. The rate for England and Wales is 14.8. I append particulars of these deaths:—

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Cause</i>
M	Placental Insufficiency following Antepartum Haemorrhage.
F	Very grossly malformed foetus. Anencephalic and other deformitis. (Autopsy).
F	Placental Insufficiency. Cause unknown.
F	Pre-eclamptic Toxaemia.
F	Anencephaly.
M	Intra-uterine Asphyxia. Abruptic Placental.
M	Prematurity.
F	Intra-uterine death. Aetiology unknown.
M	Intra-uterine death. Pre-eclamptic Toxaemia.
F	Cause of death could not be determined.

7. **Maternal Mortality.**—There were no deaths classed to pregnancy and childbirth in 1967. This satisfactory state has remained the same since 1948.

STATISTICS RELATING TO BIRTHS 1940-1967

<i>Year</i>	<i>Estimated Mid-Year Population</i>	<i>Registered Live Births</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 Population Kettering R.D.</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 Population England & Wales</i>	<i>Infant Deaths</i>	<i>Infant Mortality Rate</i>	<i>Maternal Deaths</i>
1940	11260	169	15.00	14.6	3	17.75	2
1941	11680	160	13.69	14.2	7	43.75	—
1942	11290	203	17.98	15.8	8	39.30	—
1943	10930	204	18.66	16.5	5	24.50	—
1944	10850	221	20.36	17.6	9	40.72	1
1945	10690	233	21.79	16.1	13	55.79	—
1946	10960	208	18.97	19.1	3	14.42	—
1947	11160	218	19.53	20.5	14	64.22	1
1948	11720	206	17.57	17.9	5	19.41	1
1949	11980	216	18.03	16.7	4	18.51	—
1950	11980	206	17.19	15.8	7	33.98	—
1951	12190	188	15.42	15.5	6	31.91	—
1952	11940	194	16.25	15.3	6	30.93	—
1953	12050	205	17.01	15.5	8	39.02	—
1954	11970	176	14.70	15.2	2	11.36	—
1955	11970	173	14.45	15.0	3	17.34	—
1956	12020	175	14.56	15.6	3	17.14	—
1957	12020	170	14.14	16.1	3	17.65	—
1958	12020	162	13.48	16.4	3	18.52	—
1959	12010	177	14.74	16.4	2	11.30	—
1960	12020	146	12.15	17.1	3	20.55	—
1961	11620	168	14.46	17.5	2	11.90	—
1962	11670	184	15.77	17.9	3	16.30	—
1963	11720	168	14.33	18.1	6	35.71	—
1964	11770	187	15.89	18.4	4	21.39	—
1965	11860	199	16.78	18.1	1	5.03	—
1966	12020	196	16.31	17.7	2	10.20	—
1967	12030	188	15.63	17.2	7	37.23	—

SECTION B

General Provision of Health Services

In subsequent sections, full details will be found relating to infectious diseases and environmental health within the Rural District, for which the Council is directly responsible.

The present section is related to those health services which concern more the personal health and welfare of the individual rather than public health and the community. The Health Committee of the Northamptonshire County Council is responsible for administration of some of these services under Part III of the National Health Service Act.

Liaison between County Council services and District Council services is facilitated by the fact that your Medical Officer of Health is also a School Medical Officer and Assistant County Medical Officer.

Laboratory Facilities.—The Public Health Laboratory, Northampton and the Department of Pathology at Kettering General Hospital are available for the examination of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and control of infectious diseases.

Ambulance Service.—This is one of the services for which the County Council is responsible, and the area is adequately covered. Radio-controlled ambulances are stationed at Corby and Kettering.

Domiciliary Services.—These include District Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors, who are all highly trained, qualified nurses on the staff of the County Medical Officer. The Home Help Service, also provided by the County Council, is proving more and more valuable in relieving people of domestic worries during periods of illness or confinement, and in helping old folks to remain in their own homes, so that they can retain their treasured independence.

Child Welfare Centres.—A County Council Welfare Clinic is held monthly in the following parishes. A Medical Officer attends each session:

Broughton—3rd Monday.	Gretton—2nd Friday.
Geddington—1st Tuesday.	Weldon—1st Monday.

Towards the end of 1962, the County Health Department initiated a scheme by which a Mobile Clinic could visit outlying villages in the Rural District. There are 29 parishes in the District and in many of the smaller villages the numbers of mothers and children does not justify the renting of premises for a Child Welfare Centre. It is now possible for three or four of these smaller villages to be visited in one afternoon and in this way a much better service is being provided. The villages which have so far benefited by monthly visits of the Mobile Clinic are: Braybrooke, Cranford, Grafton Underwood, Little Oakley, Harrington, Loddington, Orton, Pipewell, Pytchley, Rushton and Stanion.

In addition, Welfare Foods (National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice etc.) can be obtained at twelve other centres throughout the Rural District and appropriate details can be obtained from the Health Visitors.

Immunisation and Vaccination.—Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis and vaccination against Smallpox are free services, available either from the family doctor or at the County Child Welfare Clinics. Certain age groups of children can also be given B.C.G. vaccination to protect against Tuberculosis; this is done through the School Health Service.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.—

(a) TUBERCULOSIS:

New Patients—Out-Patient Department, General Hospital, Kettering. Friday 9 a.m.

Follow-up Clinic—St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering.

Tuesday 1.30 p.m.

and Nuffield Diagnostic Centre, Corby. Thursday 8 a.m.

(b) VENEREAL DISEASES:

Out-patient Department, General Hospital, Kettering.

Tuesday 5.30 - 7 p.m.

Clinics are held weekly and treatment is provided by the Oxford Regional Hospital Board.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.—This Act gives Local Authorities powers to enable them to deal expeditiously with certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Water Supplies.—The Kettering Rural District Council is one of the constituent authorities forming the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board, and the whole of the area of the Rural District is served by this Water Board. The village of Great Oakley was removed from the Rural District by the effect of the County of Northampton (Urban District of Corby) Order, 1966, and is now part of the Urban District of Corby, the Order having come effective as from the 1st April, 1967.

A full and wholesome supply of water was maintained by the Water Board throughout 1967.

Routine bacteriological and chemical sampling of the water supplies from various sources are carried out by the Water Board's own staff, and throughout the year the supplies were satisfactory with regard to quality.

The natural Fluoride content of the water supplies in the District was shown as 0.25 parts per million parts of water at the last estimation.

The following table gives detailed information concerning the water supply position in each Parish of the District at the end of 1967:—

WATER SUPPLIES

Parish	Estimated Population :	Total No. of Houses in Parish	No. of Houses obtaining water from piped supplies	No. of Houses obtaining water from private and public wells
Ashley	194	74	71	3
Brampton Ash ...	130	48	47	1
Braybrooke ...	253	96	93	3
Broughton	1,623	635	633	2
Cottingham ...	681	243	241	2
Cranford	478	182	181	1
Cransley	304	110	110	—
Dingley	94	37	37	—
East Carlton ...	237	72	71	1
Geddington ...	1,364	498	495	3
Grafton Underwood	125	49	49	—
Gretton	913	323	321	2
Harrington ...	139	54	54	—
Loddington ...	372	111	110	1
Middleton	229	86	85	1
Newton	160	60	60	—
Orton	59	22	22	—
Pytchley	515	206	205	1
Rockingham ...	129	58	58	—
Rushton	437	163	161	2
Stanion	749	273	271	2
Stoke Albany ...	282	101	100	1
Sutton Bassett ...	64	27	26	1
Thorpe Malsor ...	140	50	50	—
Warkton	137	54	54	—
Weekley	160	62	62	—
Weldon	1,479	483	483	—
Weston-by-Welland	121	53	52	1
Wilbarston ...	462	172	170	2
TOTALS	12,030	4,402	4,402	30 *

* The majority of these 30 houses are in isolated positions, away from public mains.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The following table shows the position, at the end of 1967, of the various villages in the District in so far as sewerage schemes are concerned.

SEWERAGE SCHEMES

<i>Parish</i>		<i>Population</i>	<i>Total No. of Houses</i>	<i>Sewerage Scheme Completed</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Braybrooke	...	253	96	1955	Further extension to the sewers completed in 1959.
Broughton	... ..	1623	635	1950	New sewage disposal works.
Geddington	...	1364	498	1953	
Grafton					
Underwood	... ..	125	49	1956	
Gretton	... ..	913	323	1950	
Loddington	...	372	111	1957	
Pytchley	... ..	515	206	1910	Scheme being prepared for modification of disposal works.
Rockingham	...	129	58	1956	
Rushton	... ..	437	163	1956	Extension of sewers to Rushton Hall completed 1958.
Weldon	... ..	1479	483	1952	
Cransley	... ..	304	110	1959	
Newton	... ..	160	60	1958	This scheme was an extension to the Geddington Scheme.
Cottingham,					
Middleton and					
East Carlton	... ..	1147	401	1960	
Cranford	... ..	478	182	1963	
Harrington	...	139	54	1965	
Stanion	... ..	749	273	1961	
Stoke Albany					
and Wilbarston		744	273	1964	
Ashley	... ..	194	74	—	Commenced 1965 and still proceeding } Joint scheme
Sutton Bassett	...	64	27	—	
Weston-by-Welland	... ..	121	53	—	
					Weston & Ashley completed by end of 1967
Brampton Ash	...	130	48	—	Scheme deferred.
Dingley	... ..	94	37	—	No scheme prepared.
Thorpe Malsor	...	140	50	—	Scheme being prepared
Warkton	... ..	137	54	—	} Joint scheme being prepared.
Weekley	... ..	160	62	—	
Orton	... ..	59	22	—	No scheme prepared.

In the years since the war modern main drainage facilities, including new sewage treatment works, have been installed throughout the greater part of the area. The few villages which have not yet been provided with new sewerage schemes are all very small, and in each case all the houses are provided with private septic tank systems of drainage which have been found to work reasonably satisfactorily. In terms of population of the area, well over ninety per cent of the District is now served with modern drainage systems.

A joint sewerage scheme for the three adjacent villages of Ashley, Weston-by-Welland and Sutton Bassett, which had been commenced in the year 1965, was partially completed by the end of 1967; the villages of Ashley and Weston-by-Welland being completed and Sutton Bassett was expected to be completed in the early part of 1968. To serve these three villages, a single treatment works has been installed at Weston-by-Welland and sewage from the other two villages of Ashley and Sutton Bassett will be pumped to these works.

A further scheme is in the course of preparation for the village of Thorpe Malsor. The sewage will be pumped to the adjacent treatment works at Loddington. In addition, a joint scheme for the villages of Weekley and Warkton is being prepared. Here it is intended to pump the sewage into a Kettering Borough sewer. This latter arrangement has been made by agreement with Kettering Corporation. Both these schemes have been delayed by present Government restrictions on public expenditure but it is hoped that the Weekley and Warkton scheme will commence in the near future.

The Council operates a scale of charges for the reception and treatment of farm effluents, as required by the Public Health Act, 1961, dairy farms being the main type of farm from which such effluents arise.

Throughout the year the various sewage disposal works continued to function satisfactorily. Routine sampling of the various sewage works' effluents which discharge into rivers and streams was continued by the Welland and Nene River Authority.

Due to the scattered nature of the various sewage disposal works, maintenance is carried out by mobile teams who visit the different works on a regular schedule. At two of the larger works, however, full-time attendance is provided.

In order to deal with the number of septic tanks in the District, the Council operates a service for the emptying of the tanks with a specially designed vehicle with a capacity of 1,000 gallons. This service is given free to domestic properties once a year and thereafter for any additional service within the twelve months a nominal charge is made.

House Refuse Collection.—The present system of household refuse collections is based on a weekly collection throughout all the villages in the District. The collection includes the removal of bins from the rear of the houses. There are, however, a few isolated farms and lodges at which the collection is made fortnightly.

The service is carried out by the use of two full-time teams each comprising a driver and three collectors and a third team of a driver and two collectors which works for two days of the week only.

The vehicles used for the refuse collection service are all specially designed fully enclosed “fore and aft” tipping S & D Vehicles. The service has operated very satisfactorily throughout the year.

All the household refuse collected in the area is disposed of by tipping into disused ironstone quarries within the District; five such tips being in use in various parts of the District. Regular treatment of all the tips is carried out by the Council’s Rodent Operator in order to keep the tips free from vermin and insect infestation.

Moveable Dwellings.—A few years ago a residential caravan site was established off the Oundle Road at Weldon. The site, which is leased by the Council to a private operator, has been laid out with tarmac roads, foul drainage connected to the main sewers, water supplies and electricity, and complies fully with the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. The use of this site has considerably lessened the problems of caravans in the District which was being experienced before the site was established. The number of caravans occupying this site varies from time to time, and the maximum number that can be accommodated being seventy-three. At the end of 1967 it was 55.

Verminous Premises and Insect Infestation.—One verminous dwelling was disinfected during the year. The following cases of infestations by insects of various kinds occurred, and each case was treated effectively by insectical sprays:—

Ant infestations	...	...	...	...	18
Cricket infestations	...	...	...	...	3
Cluster Fly or House Fly			...	...	43
Silver Fish	...	...	...	...	5

Factories Act, 1961.—There is a total of sixty-three factories in the District to which thirty-seven visits of inspections were made during the year. There are twenty-eight ‘Outworkers’ in the District all of whom are engaged in the making or cleaning of wearing apparel.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961 in so far as this District is concerned, are to be found at the end of this Report.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.—The following table gives a summary of the premises registered under the above Act :—

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year	No. of persons employed
Offices	4	38	17	175
Retail shops ...	—	34	18	98
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	4	3	18
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ...	—	12	—	49
Fuel storage depots ...	—	2	—	6
TOTAL	5	90	38	346
			Total Males	192
			Total Females	154

Disinfections.—During the year 13 visits were made to homes in which infectious diseases of various types had occurred, and subsequent disinfections were carried out.

Rodent Control.—The Council employs a Rodent Operator whose duties comprise the investigation of any rodent infestations and carrying out of any treatments of infested premises in order to eradicate the infestations. Where infestations have been discovered on business or agricultural premises, the treatments are usually carried out by private disinfestation firms.

Throughout the year routine treatments to guard against rat infestations were carried out at all the Council's Sewage Disposal Works and refuse tips, and in addition, the foul sewers in the various villages were also systematically treated.

The following table gives a summary of the work carried out during the year:—

Type of Premises	No. of Premises Inspected	Degree of Infestation		Treatments	Estimated No. of Vermin destroyed
		Heavy	Minor		
Dwelling Houses	781	—	308	1006	1502
Council's Refuse Tips, & Sewage Works, etc. ...	23	—	17	62	180
Agricultural Premises	106	—	50	—	—

National Survey of Air Pollution.—By an arrangement with the County Medical Officer of Health and the Ministry of Technology, two Survey Stations have been set up in the Rural District for the purpose of ascertaining the degree of air pollution in this area. The stations are at Thorpe Malsor and Geddington and an automatic sampling instrument is installed at each station from which weekly readings are taken. These readings are sent on to the Warren Spring Laboratories at Stevenage as part of the National Survey on Air Pollution being carried out by these laboratories.

The instruments measure the amount of Sulphur Dioxide in the air and also the degree of smoke pollution. At both stations the Sulphur Dioxide content is shown to be negligible, but the Geddington Station, which is situated in the centre of the village, shows a heavier smoke pollution during Winter months than does the station at Thorpe Malsor. However, since the Thorpe Station is situated in open country this is expected. Despite these variations the degree of air pollution as shown by these two stations is at a reasonably low level and gives no cause for concern. This work has now been carried on for the past four years.

The following table shows the average monthly results (measured in microgrammes per cubic metre), for the year 1967:—

Month 1967	Smoke		Sulphur Dioxide	
	Thorpe Malsor	Geddington	Thorpe Malsor	Geddington
January	10	14	24	14
February	7	13	14.6	13.5
March	2.75	10.5	13.5	10.5
April	4.5	10	9.6	9.4
May	5.24	12.75	21.4	19.75
June	3.25	14.5	14.75	12.25
July	2.87	16.2	17.75	23.5
August	3.25	16	13.1	21
September	2.16	9.5	11.16	14
October	3.75	14	15.25	17
November	4	14	18	19
December	7.8	8.4	14.75	19.15

SECTION D.

Housing

For some years past the Council's building programme has been mainly concerned with the provision of accommodation for elderly persons, which has been in the form of small separate bungalows or blocks of flats with Warden's quarters and communal facilities.

Two such blocks of flats have been erected, one at Broughton which was opened on the 6th April, 1967 and one at Geddington which was opened on 12th October, 1967. The accommodation provided is as follows:—

St. Andrew's Court, Broughton—

- 11 Bed-sitting type of flats for single persons.
- 6 One-bedroom type of flats for elderly couples.

Castle Gardens, Geddington—

- 16 Bed-sitting room type of flats for single persons.
- 4 One-bedroom type of flats for elderly couples.

Free communal facilities are provided at each of these blocks of flats together with a resident Warden. All the flats, bathrooms, toilets etc. are linked to the Wardens' Flats with a bell warning system. The whole of the buildings are centrally heated, an inclusive rent being charged which covers all heating, lighting and cooking costs.

These blocks of flats have proved to be most successful and residents have settled down in them very well indeed.

During the year the following dwellings were completed:—

10 Bungalows	...	...	...	Broughton
4 Bungalows	.....	...	...	Cransley
2 Bungalows	...	...	...	Geddington
18 Old People's Flats	...	...	...	Broughton
21 Old People's Flats	...	...	...	Geddington.

In addition to the dwellings listed above, the following dwellings were in course of erection at the end of the year:—

4 Bungalows	...	...	...	Loddington
3 Bungalows	...	...	...	Wilbarston
20 Two-bedroom Flats	...	...	...	Weldon.

The following table gives a complete summary of the Council dwellings in the various villages at the end of 1967:—

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Pre-War Houses</i>	<i>Post-War Houses Completed</i>	<i>Completed 1967</i>	<i>Under Construction at 31-12-67</i>
Ashley	4	15	—	—
Brampton Ash	2	—	—	—
Braybrooke	14	25	—	—
Broughton	79	166	28	—
Cottingham and Middleton ...	26	104	—	—
Cranford	6	37	—	—
Cransley	10	32	4	—
Dingley	—	4	—	—
East Carlton	—	2	—	—
Geddington	35	129	23	—
Grafton Underwood	—	—	—	—
Gretton	32	79	—	—
Harrington	—	8	—	—
Loddington	4	37	—	—
Newton	—	—	—	—
Oakley	5	—	—	—
Orton	1	2	—	—
Pytchley	22	68	—	—
Rockingham	—	6	—	—
Rushton	—	28	—	—
Stanion	—	32	—	—
Stoke Albany	12	18	—	—
Sutton Bassett	6	—	—	—
Thorpe Malsor	—	20	—	—
Warkton	—	—	—	—
Weekley	—	—	—	—
Weldon	7	107	—	20
Weston-by-Welland	6	12	—	—
Wilbarston	26	29	—	3
TOTALS	297	960	55	23

Of the total number of 297 pre-war houses, 283 of these were built by the Council, the remaining 14 are houses which have been purchased by the Council with a view to carrying out improvement schemes in order to provide them with all necessary amenities. All the original 283 houses mentioned above have been improved with the aid of Improvement Grants and have been provided with modern bathrooms, hot water supplies and internal sanitation. Five of the houses purchased have also been similarly improved at Geddington Station cottages.

In addition to building by the Local Authority, 77 private houses were erected and occupied during the year, and a further 117 were in course of erection at the end of the year.

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENT ACT, 1954 and 1957

Slum Clearance.—Although the major part of the problem of unfit houses in the District has been dealt with, the Council continued to deal with a number of such properties still remaining in the District. During the year 18 houses were represented as being unfit under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1957. Also during the year 14 Closing Orders were served in connection with houses which had previously been represented as unfit. Four houses on which Demolition Orders had been served were demolished during

the year. Nine houses which had been the subject of Official Representations, and for which schemes of improvement had been approved by the Council, were improved during the year and the Orders on the properties were subsequently rescinded.

Public Health and Housing Acts.—The following table gives details of routine work carried out during the year under these Acts, for the purpose of rectifying defects and dealing with houses found to be unfit for human habitation.

1.	Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:—				
(a)	(1)	Number of houses inspected for defects	...	...	142
	(2)	Inspections made for the purpose	...	...	160
(b)	(1)	Number of houses found to have minor defects and dealt with under the Public Health Acts	...	...	48
	(2)	Number of houses where minor defects were remedied			43
2.	Action under Statutory Powers:—				
(a)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts, 1936 etc.				
	(1)	Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	—
	(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after serving notices	...	...	—
3.	(a) Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1957:—				
	(1)	Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	—
	(2)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which defects were remedied after serving notices	...	...	—
	(b) Proceedings under Sections 16 or 17 (1) of the Housing Act, 1957:—				
	(1)	Number of individual houses represented as being unfit for human habitation	...	...	19
	(2)	Number of individual houses on which Closing Orders were made	...	...	18
	(3)	Number of individual houses on which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	2
	(4)	Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	4
	(5)	Number of houses rendered fit following service of Closing Orders	...	...	9

A summary of the defects throughout the District remedied during the year is as follows:—

Drains relaid or repaired	...	...	...	21
Blocked drains cleared	...	...	...	24
Inspection Chambers repaired or provided	...			27
Ventilation and Soil Pipes provided or repaired	...			1
Pail Closets converted to W.C. s	...	...	...	1
W.C. compartments repaired	...	...	...	18
Septic Tanks and Cesspools repaired	...	...		1

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	37
Rain-water guttering repaired	...	...	...	...	...	22
Dampness in walls remedied	...	...	...	...	...	39
Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	20
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	10
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	21
Floors repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	20
Sub-floor ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	...	4
Handrails provided to staircases	...	...	...	...	...	10
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	9
Ventilation to pantries provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Paving repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	10
Sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	3
Internal water service provided	...	...	...	...	...	7
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	27

Improvement Grants.—Since the inception of Improvement Grants, the Council has encouraged owners of houses to take advantage of the facilities offered to help them improve their properties by providing bathrooms, hot water supplies, internal sanitation etc., and as a result a large proportion of houses in the District have been brought up to the required standards with the help of grants. In some instances whole villages have been improved. The number of grants now being awarded is declining due to the fact that the number of houses in the District which still require improvement has been reduced to a comparatively low proportion.

During the year 19 applications for Discretionary Grants were approved by the Council involving a sum of £6,430. In addition, twelve applications for Standard Grants were approved.

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

Milk Supply.—The following table gives a summary of the licences and registrations granted by the Council, during the year, under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1960:—

Registered Distributors of Milk	...	...	...	9
Registered Dairies	...	...	...	9
Licensed Pasteurisers	...	...	...	3
Licensed Pasteurised Dealers	...	...	...	9
Licensed Untreated Dealers	...	...	...	6
Licensed Sterilized Dealers	...	...	...	6

All supplies of milk sold by registered dairymen are designated supplies.

Each of the premises at which pasteurisation is carried on were regularly inspected throughout the year and were found to be satisfactory.

During the year 12 samples of milk were obtained from the premises at which milk is pasteurised and subjected to the Aschaffenberg Test and Methylene Blue Test at the Ministry of Health Laboratory at Northampton, and all these tests were found to be satisfactory.

Registration of Food Preparing Premises.—All premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, as food preparing premises, were visited to ensure that conditions continued to satisfy the requirements of the Act. The number of premises registered under this Act at the end of the year were as follows:—

Storage and sale of pre-packed ice cream	...	...	53
Manufacture of sausage or potted preserved foods			6

Food Hygiene (General Regulations), 1960.—

Regulation 16. Throughout the District there are 47 premises at which food is sold, and each of these premises is provided with adequate washing facilities with hot and cold water for the staff engaged.

Regulation 19. There are 27 premises at which food is prepared, and at each suitable facilities for washing food and equipment are provided.

Meat Inspection.—Three private slaughterhouses exist in the District and each were in use throughout the year to provide meat for the individual butchers concerned.

The following table gives the details of the numbers of various animals inspected together with the diseased meat found and dealt with. These figures show the generally high quality of animals killed for food in these slaughterhouses, and again indicates an almost complete absence of Tuberculous infection during the year.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep & Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed (if known)	319	—	15	1270	387	—
Number inspected	319	—	15	1102	382	—
All Diseases except Tu- berculosis & Cysticercl:						
Whole carcasses condemned.	—	—	—	1	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condem- ned	57	—	—	29	27	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis and cysticercl	17.86%	—	—	2.61%	7.06%	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condem- ned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tu- berculosis	0.31%	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condem- ned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Diseased Meat Condemned

Tuberculosis	20 lbs.
Other Diseases	1,697 lbs.

Bakehouses.—Four bakehouses exist in various villages and these were in use throughout the year. All these premises were visited regularly and they were found to be kept in a satisfactory manner. One bakehouse was discontinued and closed during the year.

Fried Fish Shops.—Regular visits were made to the one fried fish shop in the District at Broughton, and this was found to be kept in a satisfactory condition at all times.

SECTION F.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases

The Infectious Disease which occurred in the Rural District during the year is given below:—

<i>Disease</i>	<i>No.</i>
Measles	172
Infectious Hepatitis	10
Scarlet Fever	3
Pneumonia	3
Whooping Cough	2
Total ...	190

Measles.—The largest number of notifications was in respect of Measles. 172 cases were recorded as against 22 cases in 1966. One of these cases required admission to hospital. Cases occurred in twenty of the parishes in the Rural District; the villages where the largest number of cases were recorded were: Broughton 51, Geddington 34, Rushton 17 and Stanion 11.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.—No cases of Diphtheria occurred during the year. This satisfactory state has been maintained in the Rural District for twenty years. Parents are encouraged to have their children immunised in the first year of life either by the Family Doctor or at the County Health Department's Clinics.

Whooping Cough.—Two cases were notified; there were none in the previous year.

Scarlet Fever.—Three cases were reported compared with fourteen cases in 1966.

Gastro-Intestinal Diseases.—There have been no cases of Gastro-Intestinal Diseases due to Dysenteric organisms or Salmonellosis.

Poliomyelitis.—This is the fourth disease which is prevented by routine immunisation in infancy. This is again done either by the Family Doctor or at the County Health Department's Clinics. No cases occurred.

Pneumonia.—Three cases were reported in 1967.

Infectious Hepatitis.—Ten cases of Infectious Hepatitis occurred during the year. Six of these occurred in the month of June in a Special School in the District.

A Field Trial to determine the efficacy of Gamma Globulin in the prevention of Infectious Hepatitis was at this time being conducted by the Public Health Laboratory Service and I decided that conditions were suitable at this school for the use of Gamma Globulin.

Injections of Immune Globulin were therefore administered to a selected

number of contacts of these cases in accordance with the requirements of the Field Trial. No further cases occurred in the school after the 23rd June, 1967, i.e. the date on which the Gamma Globulin was administered.

The results of the whole project have since been published by the Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service who concludes that Globulin is nearly 85 per cent effective in preventing the occurrence of secondary cases of this disease.

Smallpox.—There were no cases.

International Certificates of Vaccination. — The International Forms for vaccination against Smallpox and Cholera, (for completion by the person's own Doctor), can be obtained by the traveller from the address below, his travel agency or alternatively from the Ministry of Health, Alexander Fleming House, Elephant and Castle, London, S.E.1. The Doctor requires the form in order to enter on it the details of vaccination and the form should then be taken or sent to the Public Health Department, 75 London Road, Kettering for authentication by the Medical Officer of Health. 61 Certificates were stamped and signed during the year.

Leprosy.—The Public Health (Leprosy) Regulations, 1966 came into force on March 1st, 1966.

Under these regulations cases of Leprosy are now notifiable to the District Medical Officer of Health and not as heretofore to the Chief Medical Officer.

Tuberculosis.—Five names were added to my Register during the year; one of these was an Inward Transfer. Three names were removed, being now healed. There was one death from Tuberculosis. Five patients moved to other districts. The following table shows the number of known cases of Tuberculosis in the District as at 31st December, 1967:—

<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Respiratory	8	5	13
Non-Respiratory	1	5	6
Total	9	10	19

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.— Under these regulations, the Council is empowered to prevent persons suffering from Tuberculosis to engage in the milk trade; no action was taken during the year.

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1967

Diseases	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65+	All Ages to Hospital	Deaths Removed	Age Unknown
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Measles	5	17	18	22	29	62	11	5	2	1	—	—	172	1	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—
Infectious Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	1	1	10	7	—
TOTALS	5	17	19	24	30	63	19	5	2	2	3	1	190	8	—

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1967

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Measles	29	94	27	9	—	4	6	3	—	—	—	—	172
Pneumonia	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Infectious Hepatitis	—	2	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	10
TOTALS	29	97	29	9	—	11	7	4	1	1	1	1	190

TUBERCULOSIS
NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1967

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY		RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 - 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 - 14	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
15 - 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 - 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 - 44	—	1 *	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 - 54	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55 - 64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—

* Inward Transfer

PART I OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	8	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	50	27	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	5	7	2	—
TOTAL	63	37	3	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	Found (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (6)
		Reme- died (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspec- tor (4)	By H.M. Inspec- tor (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ...	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.):					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3	3	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT
O U T W O R K (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel { Making, etc.	27	—	—	—	—	—
	Cleaning and washing ... 1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	28	—	—	—	—	—

Printed by
DALKEITH PRESS LIMITED
DALKEITH PLACE
KETTERING

